THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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Selected Poetry.

THE WAIL OF THE MOTHER.

Our child, in the beautiful robes of the dead,
Lay calm on his last white pillow,
And the grief that he left us broke wild overhead,
As o'er the lost wreck breaks the billow.
It seemed that our hearts in the desolate grave
Should be laid down to perish beside him;
We felt that our pleadings no longer could save,
Nor our hands from corruption divide him.

They laid him away in the cheerless hall
Where the cold of the winter was creeping,
Where the curtain flapped on the bare white wall—
So unlike the warm couch of his sleeping—
And the poor mother spoke, as they hid his dear form,
That one moment most bitter and trying,
"I have kept him so long in my own bosom warm,
And now in the cold he is lying."

They covered the coffin, and dark fell the cloud
As we stood the deep sleeper surrounding,
And we saw the thick sky with the heavy rain bowed,
And we heard the loud storm-wind surrounding;
Then the grief of the mother broke forth with a wail—
The last heavy outburst of sorrow—
"They are taking him from us, all frozen and pale,
It will rain on his grave to-morrow."

Oh! desolate mother! oh! bitterest grief
That troubles the deep heart of woman!
It is well that God's hand holds the coming relief,
That our pains, like our pleasures, are human.
It is well that we know that the cold beats in vain
On the spirit unchanged and immortal,
And that falls the broad sunshine, as well as the rain,
On the grave, which is heaven's own portal.

Selections.

THE REMEDIES OF NATURE.

In the whole phenomena of malady, nothing is more striking than the accommodation of the mind to the condition of suffering. I remember once—I was then in all the strength and confidence of youth and health—discussing this point with a friend, a physician of skill and eminence, now no more, and was greatly struck by a theory which was new, at least to me. He regarded every species of disease, from the most simple to the most complicated, as a sanitory process, an effort—not always successful, of course—on the part of Nature to restore the system to its condition of health. He instanced maladies the most formidable, some of them attended by symptoms of terrible suffering; but in every case he assumed to show that they were efforts to oppose the march of some other species of disorganization. So far from there being any taint of Materialism in these views, he deduced from them a most devout and conscientious belief in a Supreme Power; and instead of resting upon Contrivance and Design as the great attributes of the Deity, he went further, and made the Forethought, the Providence of God for his creatures, the great object of his wonderment and praise. His argument, if I dare trust my memory, was briefly this: The presence of a superintending guardian spirit, ever watchful to avert evil from its charge, is the essential difference which separates every object of God's creation from the mere work of man's hand. The ingenuity that contrived the mechanism of a steam-engine or a clock, was yet unable to endow the machinery with latent powers of reparation; secret resources against accident or decay, treasured up for the hour of necessity, and not even detectable, if existent, before the emergency that evoked them. Not so with the objects of creation. *They* are each and all, according to various laws, provided with such powers; their operations, whether from deficient energy or misdirection, constituting what we call disease. What is dropsy, for instance, save the resolution of an inflammatory action that would almost inevitably prove fatal? Formidable as the malady is, it yet affords time for treatment; its march is comparatively slow and uniform, whereas the disease that originated it would have caused death, if effusion of fluid had not arrested the violence of the inflammation.

Take the most simple case—a wounded blood-vessel, a cut finger: by all the laws of hydraulics, the blood must escape from this small vessel, and the individual bleed to death as certainly, though not so speedily, as from the largest artery. But what ensues? after a slight loss of blood, the vessel contracts—a coagulum forms—the bleeding is arrested—the coagulum solidifies and forms a cicatrix; and the whole of these varied processes—a series of strange and wonderful results—will follow, without any interference of the Will, far less any aid from the individual himself, being powers inherent in the organization, and providentially stored up for emergency.

The blood poured out upon the brain from an apoplectic stroke, must, and does, prove fatal, save when the *vis medicatrix* is able to interpose in time, by encircling the fluid, enclosing it with a *sac*, and subsequently by absorption removing the extraneous pressure. All these are vital processes, over which the sufferer has no control—of which he is not even conscious.

The approach of an abscess to the surface of the body, by a law similar to that which determines the approach of a plant to the surface of the earth—the reparation of a fractured bone, by the creation and disposition of elements not then existing in the body—and many similar cases, warranted him in assuming that all these processes were exactly analogous to what we call disease, being disturbances of the animal economy accompanied by pain; and that disease of every kind was only a curative effort, occasionally failing from sufficient energy—occasionally, from the presence of antagonistic agency,—and occasionally, from our ignorance of its tendency and object.—*Horace Templeton, by C. Lever.*

ONE HUNDRED GIRLS IN A TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

In England the business of operating telegraph wires has been to a great extent placed in the hands of young ladies, who find it a very agreeable employment. The inland department of the Electric Telegraph Company in London now employs one hundred young ladies, who receive and transmit the messages from all parts of the United Kingdom. The room in which they are engaged is lofty, spacious, and admirably lighted and ventilated. A number of long tables are placed across the room, upon which the instruments are placed, an attendant being seated opposite each one. There is one table for Liverpool, another for Manchester, a third for Birmingham and Glasgow, and so on for all the principal towns. When not engaged at the instruments, the girls employ themselves with needlework or reading. The room is in charge of a matron. The compensation ranges from 10s. to 25s. ($2 50 to $6 25) per week. A period of six weeks is sufficient to learn the whole process of telegraphing, but longer practice is required to impart efficiency and rapidity of execution. There is a kitchen in which the young ladies cook their dinners, and a servant to wait upon them, with a lavatory and other appliances for their comfort and convenience. The access to the room is by a staircase exclusively devoted to the ladies, and no person of the ruder sex is upon any account admitted into their department except upon a special order. To the honor of the "fair sex," the experiment has proved to be a demonstration that the proverbial incapacity of women to keep a secret is a great untruth. Of the thousands of important secrets which must yearly come to the knowledge of these young ladies, not a single one has ever transpired. Many of the fair operatives are closely related to individuals distinguished in literature, science and art.

JAPAN.

Our own correspondent at Kanagawa sends us some interesting items of intelligence as to affairs in Japan. Yokuhuma is to be the port of trade, in spite of the protests of foreigners, and the Japanese are putting up houses there by the acre. Trade is active, and a dozen vessels were receiving cargo. A new article of export has been found. Maj. Fonblanque of the British service was in the market purchasing horses for the great Chinese campaign of 1860. His wants were 3,000 horses, which he obtained through the Japanese Government at an average price of $20 to $25. The horse is the universal beast of burden in Japan, and a demand for 3,000 will make no serious impression on the market. Wheat flour, which was very cheap, was going forward in large quantities also. Bullocks were abundant and cheap, and were likely to be numerously shipped to China. A native Japanese, a confidential servant of Minister Alcock's was murdered at Yeddo on the 29th ult. He was an inmate of Alcock's house, and was run through with a short sword from behind, while playing with some children at the gateway of the compound. Dan had an unfortunate intrigue with a young tea-house damsel, and some of her friends are under arrest for supposed implication in his death. The Governor of Yokuhama recently executed two Japanese who had committed theft upon foreigners. The currency is still in an unsettled state. The Japanese were exchanging $10 to $15 per diem into itsibues for each applicant. This is but a trifle toward supplying the wants of purchasers of cargo. Cargo can be bought for itsibues 15 to 25 per cent cheaper than it can be bought with dollars. $100 exchanged at the custom-house produces 311 itsibues; 260 of these itsibues taken into the street will buy again 100 Mexican dollars. Accordingly the native merchant must, if he is to receive dollars for his goods, make his price to suit. Of Russian demonstrations, our correspondent says:

"The Russian Consul-General, whose residence has hitherto been at Hakodadi, arrived a few days since in Yokuhama Bay in a Russian gun-boat. He and his family, in which are several ladies, have taken up their residence at Yeddo. A fleet of seventeen Russian armed ships is expected here shortly. This demonstration means something—what, it is difficult at this moment to say. It has a look toward territorial acquisition. Russia's great need is a harbor in these seas, commodious and accessible. Hakodadi has such a harbor. It not only commands the approach to the Amoor, but, unlike the Amoor, it is not frozen up and unfit half the year. Russia would pay liberally for the island of Yesso; perhaps Japan will sell to a purchaser who comes to market with such a fleet of *merchantmen!* I think not. Japan cannot willingly spare Yesso. I say *willingly*.—*New York Tribune.*

SIXTEEN YEARS AGO.

It is just sixteen years since Prof. Morse put up the first electric telegraph in America. The first piece of news sent over it was the nomination of James K. Polk for President, made at Baltimore and announced in Washington "two hours in advance of the mail."

No one of that day, probably not even the Professor himself, dreamed how closely the electric wire would be interwoven with our daily life. Now, railroad trains are run by electricity. Thieves are caught by electricity. Lost children are found by electricity. Fire bells are rung by electricity. Armies march and fleets sail at its bidding. Treaties are negotiated at its word. Two friends in remote towns, by its help, sit down and have a family game of chess. Two Emperors, a thousand miles apart, by its help, carry on the siege of a distant city.

By night it flies all over the world, gathering news to serve up to us at breakfast. By day it flies all over the world, here congratulating a bride, there ordering a funeral; here warning of disaster, there summoning aid to a wreck; here buying pork by the hundred barrels, there selling grain by the thousand bushels, arranging for feasts and fights, for sermons and stock bargains; for the harmonies of a concert and the discords of a convention; for law-making, for law-breaking; the fall of empires and the fall of the thermometer; the candidates for the Presidency and the candidates for the penitentiary. Truly the romance of the Arabian Nights is tame beside the reality of the electric wire.—*Albany Journal.*

VISIT OF SCHAMYL TO MOSCOW.

We find in *The Gazette Russe* of St. Petersburg the following account of the recent visit of Schamyl to Moscow: Schamyl has returned to Moscow to see Prince Bariatinsky, and he is lionized again. Moscow is always demonstrative in the expression of its sentiments, and absolutely persecutes him with its curiosity, in which the ladies take a large share. They are enchanted with Schamyl; they admire him, they adore him without for a moment imagining that he has not the same opinion of them. He finds fault with their dress, and their uncovered faces and shoulders; in fact, he considers their whole toilet very immoral. I can imagine the terror of the ladies on learning that the Imaum has this opinion of them; their indignation will no doubt cease when they find that Schamyl disapproves of low-necked dresses because the necks and shoulders appear to him to offer too much temptation; he confesses that they make him feel very uncomfortable. The male dress also comes in for its share of criticism; Schamyl thinks the frock coat exceedingly inconvenient. The contrast of this son of Nature with artificial life is very interesting, as much so as is his patriarchal manner. He demonstrates freely his sympathies and his antipathies. He is very fond of music. If he makes a call anywhere in Kalonga, he asks if somebody will play the piano. He was enchanted when Mr. Ronowski had an organ bought for him. A juggler gave him great pleasure. The metamorphosis of a piece of money held in a handkerchief by his former cashier Khadjio into a bunch of flowers amused him so much that the remembrance of it, as he afterward confessed, pursued him even when he was at prayer. In spite of that, Schamyl, having discovered him in a trick with a double-bottomed casket, said that if he had performed before him at Vedeno, he would have had him hung. A crab which the Imaum saw for the first time in his life at Kalouga excited his aversion. At first he took it in his hand and examined it attentively; but when the crab seized one of his fingers with his claw, he threw him upon the ground, and, observing the animal's method of walking, he seemed to feel outraged, and told Khadjio to drive him out of the room; he did not soon recover from the disagreeable impression produced on him by this shell-fish. He afterwards said: "I have never seen a meaner animal than that; if ever I imagined any form for the Devil, it is that." When he was first taken to Kalouga, he went into society willingly, and liked dancing-parties, thinking them more natural and agreeable than ballet-dances; but the naked faces and shoulders of the women troubled him so much that he does not go now. When he is invited to any party he now asks whether there are to be women there, and if so, he declines the invitation. In this resolution he has been confirmed by the authority of his sacred books, which treat largely of the naked faces of women. He has had a long discussion on this subject with the commissioner who is attached to his person.

THE QUAKER CAPTAIN.

At the time of the Revolutionary War, when it was very dangerous for a merchant ship to venture to sea, a Quaker, who lived in Philadelphia, had a ship, which was loaded with a very valuable cargo, and he was very anxious to have it transported to Boston. Having engaged his crew, and taken good care to get a mate on whom he could depend to manage the ship, our friend set sail for Boston. After being at sea six or eight hours, the mate espied an English privateer in chase, and fast coming up with them. He informed his Quaker commander of the appearance of the English craft, and of the danger of his ship.

"What will thee do?" asked our friend.

"I shall fight the rascal," said the mate.

"Oh, no, I should advise thee not to fight. But thee must do as thee please; I shall go below."

The commander accordingly went below, and soon heard the clashing of musketry and the shouting of the combatants, and notwithstanding his friendly disposition, began to be interested for the safety of his property. He soon stuck his head up the companion-way to see how the battle was progressing, and saw the English commander swinging his hat and cheering on his men. Our hero could stand this no longer, and, stepping back, he loaded his gun and soon made his appearance again. Taking good aim at the British captain, he fired, "dropped" him, and again retreated. Soon after, finding that the victory was turning on the side of the Yankee, he came on deck, and stepping up to his mate, said:

"Has thee seen anything of that little noisy fellow lately that was making such a fuss, after I went below?"

"No," says the mate, "he has been pretty still since you shot him!"

Our friend justified himself in quieting the noisy fellow, and arrived safely with his ship and cargo, but thought the mate did wrong to fight.

BITTERNESS UNPARALLELED.

The most ferocious specimen of moral gall we ever encountered, is the following language used by John Randolph, of Roanoke, toward Henry Clay, in secret session of the Senate, in 1825, which led to a challenge and a bloodless duel—Randolph firing into the air:—

"This man—(mankind I crave your pardon)—this worm—(little animals, forgive the insult)—was spit out of the womb of weakness—was raised to a higher life than he was born to, for he was raised to the society of blackguards. Some fortune—kind to him—cruel to us—has tossed him into the Secretaryship of State. Contempt has the property of descending, but she stops far short of him. She would die before she would reach him; he dwells below her fall. I would hate him if I did not despise him. It is not *what* he is, but *where* he is, that puts my thoughts in action. The alphabet that writes the name of *Thersites*, of *blackguards*, of *squalidity*, refuses her letters for him. That mind which thinks of what it cannot express, can scarcely think of him. An hyperbole for meanness would be an *ellipsis* for Clay."

GREAT TORNADO.

Cincinnati, May 22

The most destructive tornado ever known passed this city yesterday, between three and four o'clock p.m. The storm came from the North-east, and appeared to be a cloud densely black, extending two miles in breadth and rushing forward with fearful rapidity. It was accompanied by thunder and lightning and torrents of rain.

The damage done in the city by blowing down and unroofing houses, is immense. The loss will probably reach five hundred thousand dollars. A large number of persons were injured. As far as ascertained but six persons were killed. The roof of the new *Commercial* office building was blown off, portions being carried a distance of a square, and part of the wall fell through Johnson's saloon adjoining, injuring several persons on the ground floor.

The steeple of St. Joseph's Catholic Church was blown off, and fell through the roof. Most all of the public buildings, school houses and churches, besides a large number of dwellings, were unroofed and otherwise damaged. The telegraph lines in every direction were prostrated, and but little is known of the damage in the country, but as far as ascertained the damage has been as severe as in the city. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad is covered with a forest of fallen timber between here and Carthage. The villages and counties along the Little Miama Railroad, between here and Loveland, suffered terribly. The Railroad Depot at Loveland, and other buildings, were demolished. The Catholic Seminary on the hill beyond the Brighton House was unroofed and otherwise badly damaged. The Railroad shop at Lawrenceburg was entirely demolished. The storm visited Cummingsville with great fury. The Catholic Orphan Asylum was completely unroofed, and the road between Cummingsville and the Brighton House is covered with trees torn up by the roots. Nurseries and gardens along the road suffered severely. The storm along the river raged with fearful violence. The steamers at the levee, however, were properly moored and weathered the gale. The steamer Virgin Home, when two miles above the city, capsized and her cabin parted from her hull and floated down the river in fragments. Only three passengers were on board, who were saved, two of the crew were lost. The boat was valued at $6,000.

At Spring Grove Cemetery the destruction to the trees, monuments and shrubberies was severe. Along the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad trees were blown down by thousands between Morrowton and Circleville, and several houses destroyed. At Mount Auburn there was a great destruction of trees and shrubbery, and all along Clifton Avenue trees were uprooted. The train on the Covington and Lexington Railroad was blown off the track, and the locomotive and baggage car completely demolished. The passengers escaped uninjured. A heavy rain set in early in the evening and continued until after midnight, drenching the habitations made roofless by the storm, which is conceded to have been the most disastrous known to the oldest inhabitant. It is impossible to enumerate all the damage done. Scarcely a house in the city escaped uninjured. No traces were seen of the storm on the Ohio and Mississippi R. R. west of Lawrenceburg. From that point east signs are seen on every hand. Northwest of the city it appears to have extended about seven miles; on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad the tornado was very severe. As far east as Chillicothe, trees were blown down in all directions, houses unroofed, and general destruction in all quarters. Great fears are entertained for steamboats and coal boats on the river above.

The storm along the river above and below was very severe. A mansion and six or eight dwellings unroofed, but no lives lost. Three or four pairs coal boats sunk—six men missing. Steamer Eunice partially wrecked, near Ghent, Ky.; cabin and chimneys blown overboard, together with a quantity of freight. Steamer Argyle lost chimneys. The wharf boats at Patriot, Ghent, Vevay and Carrolton were torn from their moorings, carried up the stream and wrecked. At New Richmond, Ohio, several small buildings were unroofed, and a vast amount of damage done to boats and rafts. Six pairs of coal boats were in sight as the storm came on, but nothing has been heard of them since; all on board probably perished.—*St. Joseph Daily Gaz.*

FROM MEXICO.

IMPORTANT BATTLE—VICTORY OF THE LIBERALS—GREAT SLAUGHTER—CAPTURE OF GEN. LA VEGA, AND MORE THAN 1,000 PRISONERS.

By the brig Nahum Stetson, Capt. Tremis, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have advices from Tampico to the 6th inst. The news is highly important. On the 23d ult. was fought, at the Rancho del Chino, State of San Luis Potosi, a general engagement between the Second Corps of the Reactionary army, commanded by Gen. Romulo de la Vega, and the Liberal forces, under Gen. Uraga, in which the former were entirely routed, and Gen. Vega and a large portion of his army made prisoners. Also were captured eighteen pieces of artillery, thirty ordnance waggons, a large quantity of ammunition, provisions, stores, and baggage of every description. In fact, to use the words of Gen. Uraga's report, "the Second Corps of the Reactionary army no longer exists." To say nothing of the losses on the battle-field, during a well contested engagement of four hours and a half, more than a thousand prisoners fell into the hands of the victorious army.

This brilliant engagement took place about half way between the cities of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi. The Liberal forces engaged were the Brigade of Carvajal, under the command of that officer, and the brigades of Morelia and Guanajuato, under command of Cols. Regules and Antillon. They numbered in all some 3,000 to 4,000 men.

The reactionists engaged were the forces recently in possession of San Luis, and numbered in all some 4,000 men. They were supported by eighteen pieces of artillery, and had the choice of ground, for which purpose they had sallied forth from the city immediately upon hearing of the advance of the enemy.

The Liberalists were at the time on the march from Zacatecas, which place they left on the 18th, immediately after the capture of that city. They came up with the enemy at the Hacienda de Espiritu Santo, on the 21st, but not being ready to give battle, manœuvred, expecting re-enforcements, they subsequently fell back, by a flank movement, to the Hacienda del Cosco. Here, having completed their arrangements, they again took up their line of march, and finally came up with the enemy the second time, at the Rancho del Chino, where the engagement took place. The battle began at 9½ in the morning, and lasted till 1½ in the afternoon, when the Reactionists gave way and fled in every direction. The rout was complete, and the whole of the enemy's train fell into the hands of the Liberals. Also were captured Gen. La Vega himself, the General-in-Chief, Col. Calvo, his second in command, and a large number of other officers. The whole number of prisoners is stated to be upward of 1,000. Of the killed and wounded we have no estimate, though all the reports state it to have been very great on both sides.

Immediately after this engagement, Gen. Uraga marched on to San Luis Potosi, where were his head-quarters at last accounts. The people, who the last six months had suffered exaction of every kind, received him with every demonstration of joy.

This sudden change in the fortunes of war has breathed a new life into the hitherto desponding Liberal army, and already dispositions are being made for a combined attack on the city of Mexico. To perfect these it is said a number of officers have gone on to Vera Cruz, where were Alatriste and Carvajal on the 2d, for general consultation. In the meantime Gen. Ampudia has succeeded Parteareyo as Minister of War, in which office he promised a more vigorous campaign. At last accounts, also, Gen. Degollado, the Commander-in-Chief, was on the way to San Luis, to take the command in person.

Among the passengers by the Stetson are Major John Fisher of the Fourth Artillery, and Capt. Jesus de la Garza of the Tamaulipal Cavalry, and acting adjutant of the commander-in-chief's staff. Their spicial mission, we understand to be, the purchase of arms and ammunition for the vigorous campaign already opened so auspiciously.—*N. O. Picayune*, May 13th.

Miscellaneous.

Nails on the Fingers.—A finger-nail is renewed in one hundred and thirty-two days in winter, but only requires one hundred and sixteen in warm weather. And as light hastens vegetation, so it is known that the hair grows faster in the day time than in the night.

Cleopatra's Needle.—This obelisk, which was presented to the British government years ago, lies in a ditch, where it fell, near Alexandria. The travelling Cockneys are removing it as fast as possible, since each one chips off his share and carries it back to Hingland as a relic.

The laws of marriage contract in Massachusetts have been so amended, that divorce can now be obtained on the ground of extreme cruelty, desertion for five consecutive years, and confirmed habits of intoxication contracted after marriage.

A great natural curiosity, in the shape of an immense cave, has been discovered in Kentucky, and explored for a considerable distance. It is located not many miles from the Great Mammoth cave, and is said to rival it in size and attractiveness. It goes by the name of the Hundred Drove Cave.

Shaving is Irreligious.—A Cambridge (Eng.) professor denounces shaving as a serious obstacle to the spread of the gospel, an arbitrary whim to gratify which, hours of valuable time must be wasted, and the blessed Sabbath desecrated.

Millard Fillmore Goes over to the Black Republicans.—The Chicago *Press & Tribune* says, "it is reported on what seems to be good authority, that ex-President Fillmore has signified his intention to support the nominee of the Chicago convention, whether it shall be Bates, Lincoln, Chase or Seward. It is even said that if Seward shall be nominated, Fillmore will stump Pennsylvania in his behalf!"

The London *Times* says "that reckoning exports and imports, and including specie of all kinds, the external trade of Great Britain may probably now be estimated at £40,000,000 sterling per annum.

Appearance of the Japanese.—The appearance of the Japanese is most agreeable and prepossessing. They were mostly dressed in loose blue coats and white trowsers, white stockings, and leather slippers, and uncovered heads. Their hair was drawn up in two long bands to the tops of their heads, and was there confined by a single contrivance of wood or horn. In stature, they were generally a little below the average of our own people, and in complexion somewhat darker, although a few exceptions showed that there are among the Japanese, complexions as fair as those of Caucassians.

Seventeen-Year Locusts.—Mr. G. H. Webb of Elizabeth, N. J., writes: This wonderful insect is now piercing the ground by thousands in my garden at Elizabeth, N. J. They will come out about the 26th of May. They open a breathing hole near half an inch in diameter and 4½ to 6 inches deep. Below the holes the earth appears solid, as if they had never been deeper.

The awful effects of social debauchery upon the general morals of the community, requires no stronger illustration than the fact that of 1,928 persons of all occupations arrested in New York City during the last quarter, 1,161 were acknowledged prostitutes.

Another Cincinnati Romance.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives a romantic account of a beautiful young girl in Columbus, O., who supported a widowed mother by selling evergreens in the streets. Her beauty and modesty had made her the observed of all observers. While the union meeting of the Baltimore, Kentucky, and Ohio Legislatures was being lighted in Guthrie, a young member from Tennessee saw her, was struck with her appearance, and the end was, he proposed to her and was accepted, and the quondam orange girl is now mistress of a fine Southern plantation.

THE
MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

POLITICS.—The political horizon down East presents a sombre hue of creeds, platforms, and dogmas, striped with black, set on green, with no relief. This mongrel brood, the progeny of Whiggery and Toryism, still continues to sit in convention, under the name and style of Democrat, Republican, Union, People's party, True Southern Democracy, National Democracy, and Buchanan Democracy; all of which can be summed up by adding, mockery of the people's rights. The results of the labors of some of these arrogant parties have been given, and we now await the arrival of the "Pony" to lay before our readers, the result of the deliberations of the Southern wing of the Democratic party at Richmond, and of the labors of the Northern wing at Baltimore. These being the only two recognized parties who are yet in travail, and who must bring forth in pain. We feel anxious to lay their proceedings before our readers previous to the people of the United States commencing to caucus for their candidate for the next presidency. If the people select a nominee, there will be five candidates for electors to choose from at the election in November next. Who will be President? We are still for the old hero of San Jacinto—GEN. SAM HOUSTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Congress, at latest dates, seemed to be in a quasi legislative and political state of mind; and, judging from the progress of the business before both branches of that body, we should say that the majority of its members were more interested in President-making than in legislating for the weal of the great commonwealth of the nation, whose representatives they are. No subject or topic of a national character, demands much attention at present in that body. The Overland mail route, Atlantic and Pacific telegraph line, or railroad, being questions talked of, but not acted upon. Utah affairs in Congress have become small and beautifully less; they have now dwindled down to the old hobby of the Mountain Meadow massacre; with a slight probability that the bill refunding to the Territory the amount expended by her on Indian wars in 1852-3, will pass the Senate. Congress probably adjourned on the 18th; at least we anticipate that the next news we receive will announce the fact that the session has closed its labors.

BREAD STUFFS.—We have been asked the following question oftentimes within the last few days: "Will there be sufficient bread stuff to keep the people until harvest?" Our invariable answer has been, "Yes." This conclusion we arrive at without further argument than that, up to the present time, we have found flour daily offered in our city at the usual price; and until a falling off of the supply is observed and felt, we feel assured that none need grow nervous over the prospect of no bread to eat. This cannot be the case this season, because of the advanced state of the growing crops, and the well known amount of grain and flour in store, held by persons who have not offered it for sale, and who are waiting for either a ready market or higher prices, both of which they may fail to realize, should no blasting winds or ravenous insects disturb the present growing grain, which now promises so fair to be the most generous reward offered for many years past to the husbandman in return for his labor. By observation we have learned that, owing to the great amount of seed sown in the spring season, and all within a few days, it generally creates among the people a presumption or fear that grain will be scarce before harvest, which fear is seldom entirely dispelled until the growing crop promises a full return of seed, even sixty or one hundred fold. This delightful prospect and pleasing promise is now before us, and within a few weeks we shall have new grain in market.

THOSE TURNIPS.—A few days since, we were presented with two fine parcels of turnips, raised by Mr. Charles Oliphant, of the 12th Ward. A finer specimen we have not seen this season. Mr. O. informs us he has a fine crop of strawberries, and that his nursery and garden is in a thriving condition. He is one of our best and most enterprising gardeners.

OURSELVES.—We forego the gratification it might afford us this week, of publishing our usual lengthy leader, that we may furnish our readers with the latest news in full, from both the East and the West.

HORSES.—Those fine young horses brought in yesterday from the island by Col. Stringham, are for sale.

PONY EXPRESS.—The expected semi-weekly Pony Express has sprung into existence. This fact was demonstrated by the arrival of an eastern express last Tuesday, 9 p.m. Another eastern express, which left St. Jo. on the 17th, arrived at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, being 15 hours inside of time. Very little news of public interest. Col. Hooper states, it was still expected that Congress would adjourn on the 18th. The U. S. Marshal for Utah was to start in a few days.

Local News.

EMIGRATION.—During the past week several parties of emigrants from the east have arrived in our city. One company of which, we learn, are citizens of Benicia, Cal.; they had a drove of fine horses, and also a splendid full-blooded English stud, bought in Canada. California promises to be equal, if not superior, to Texas as a grazing country; and, judging from the amount of fine stock that has passed through this place for the golden empire, we presume no State in the Union can boast of better bloods than the Haciendas of the Pacific slope.

ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 15th inst., in Bingham's kanyon, while Mr. George W. Walker was engaged in stripping bark from a large tree which he had felled, the tree, being on the side of the mountain, slipped and jammed the right leg of the unfortunate young man against another tree, breaking the limb a little below the knee. Mr. Walter Paul conveyed Walker to his home in this city, on Saturday last, when the broken limb was attended to by Dr. W. F. Anderson. The man is doing as well as can be expected. Especial mention is made of Mr. Crisman and family, residing at the mouth of the kanyon, who manifested the greatest kindness to the wounded man.

A MAN LOST.—Mr. Charles Williams, a worthy and respectable citizen of Union, G. S. L. County, left his home last Monday, the 18th inst., in a state of mental derangement. Since that time he has not been heard of by his family or friends. He is a low, heavy set man, about 55 years of age, an Englishman by birth. He wore grey jeans pants, white muslin shirt, black vest, and white hat. Any person who can give any information of his whereabouts, will please communicate immediately.

INDIAN SHOT BY AN EMIGRANT.—Mr. Hammond, from Ogden City, informs us that an Indian was shot on Thursday night last, by an emigrant, at the Hot Springs, north of the city. After he was shot, he travelled several miles to the house of Mr. Hatch, who lives in Bountiful, spitting blood by the way. The wound is supposed to be mortal. The alleged justification for shooting him is said to be, that he was crawling up to the camp, as the emigrant supposed, to steal a horse. This damnable custom of shooting Indians and ravishing squaws seems to have been commenced in the very heart of our settlements by those eastern barbarians, who have been so fortunate as to reach this Territory on their road to h—. This cool, bloody, and diabolical system, has excited and will continue to excite a spirit of indiscriminate retaliation and revenge on the innocent as well as the guilty, so long as the cause exists that produced the present war in Carson. We do not wish to be understood as condemning the protection of property, even at the sacrifice of life; but we do condemn the indiscriminate slaughter of Indians by the murderous hands of the white man. And we shall be the last to raise our hand to punish the tribe who retaliates on the brutal murderers. We have travelled for ten years among the Indians of Utah, and the first attempt on our lives or on our property, has yet to be made by an Indian, except when we were at war in 1852-3. And that an Indian attempted to steal a horse on Thursday night last, we hardly believe. We have recently travelled north, and found all Indians peaceable. Our word for it, some one will suffer to the full extent of Indian barbarity for this deed.

HORSE THIEVES IN CACHE COUNTY.—This new and thriving county is not without its share of losses by the light-fingered gentry, that for the last two or three years have infested the country like demons from the infernal regions. A few nights since, about the time Superintendent Forney's party left Cache valley, Mr. Remmell, of Providence, lost a black horse and a grey mare and colt. Mr. R., and Mr. Hill, of Wellsville, followed the trail, and found that the horse thief came south with the horses, and from the description given, the thief is well known, and we have but little doubt but what Mr. Remmell will recover his property. We hope the thief may receive a just reward.

EXPRESS FROM THE WEST.

AN old California express was brought into this city on Tuesday. It arrived at 10.15 a.m.; and after a very short delay, proceeded on its way east. The express brought California dates till the 25th of May. It was brought to Ruby Valley by a company of gentlemen, one of which was Mr. Morrell, postmaster of this city.

Major Egan writes that the Indians are still very hostile, no place but the *immediate* vicinity of the troops being exempt from their depredations. As soon as the soldiers would leave a station, the red skins would have it in flames before they would be out of sight. Thus one station after another was disappearing, nothing being left but blackened ruins instead of those welcome resting spots, which, like the green oasis on the burning desert, gladdened the heart of the weary traveller.

To indulge our feelings on the present military movements in Utah, would no doubt be misconstrued, and we should be branded with hard names. So we shall only observe that should the present state of affairs long continue, the finale of the Utah campaign bids fair to be in keeping with the brilliant conception and chivalrous conduct of both officers and men in the early part of the programme. Our ears may not be made to tingle, neither may the equanimity of our rest be disturbed, but our "poor nerves" may be incredibly shocked by a call on the militia of Utah to protect the lives of the passing emigrants, from the bloody hands of the red man, or it may be to protect the government stores from his cupidity.

We append the following communication from a correspondent at Robert's Creek:—

ROBERT'S CREEK, June 16th, 1860.

EDITORS MOUNTAINEER:

GENTLEMEN!—We arrived here yesterday, and met Mr. Bolivar Roberts and party (fifteen men) with the mail and express from California. He reports the Indians still very hostile between here and Carson Valley. About one hundred miles west of this place they drove off about 400 head of Lewis' cattle in broad daylight, daring the men to come out and fight. There are neither men, stations nor animals for the mail or express between here and Carson City. Mr. R. says that the party which went out to bury the slain in the recent Indian fight near Carson, found 29 bodies, which they interred—how many more may have died from wounds received, they cannot say, as after the battle they dispersed in all directions, and many probably died in the mountains and ravines, who will probably never be found. He says there is every reason to believe that as many as fifty men were killed. This is many more than was supposed after the first excitement was over.

There are about sixty emigrant waggons here, and a large number of cattle on their way to Carson. A large proportion, are, we understand, from Kay's Ward—the balance from various portions of the Territory. They are, of course, going right into *Heaven*. Excuse me, I made a mistake in the name of the place. As a specimen of the society to be found in the silvery paradise of Utah, I will state that Mr. Roberts informed me one old *hero* resides there who has killed *sixteen* men and wounded four more—yet has never even been arrested. He must be a Carsonian Danite—probably of Judge Cradlebaugh's appointment. Men are killed there nearly every day; and even women not exempt from outrage.

Some of our emigrating companions here, seem to apprehend more danger from what they term "Danites" than from Indians. Correspondents generally allow their imagination considerable liberty, but I do not think I should be giving mine *too much*, if I should presume that they have communicated their fears to Lieuts. Perkins and Weed, and requested their protection against these visionary enemies. I have generally found men's fears and apprehensions not to be without cause, and have been looking among their cattle, mules and horses, to see if I could find any *strays* or strange brands. You know it is sometimes difficult to prevent stock *from getting among and following* large herds.

Lieuts. P. and W. proceed west in the morning to assist in protecting emigrants, re-opening the mail route, and to chastise the Indians, if they can find any. Rather doubtful. I thing Mr. Egan, with one or two men accompanies them. Yours, etc.,

W.

P. S.—17th, 11½ a.m. Express has just arrived from the east. Mr. Jackson writes from Willow Springs that some Indians came down to that station acting in a hostile manner. They drew their arrows on the men, whereupon the boys killed three of them. Joseph Perkins, who rides the express from Egan Kanyon to Antelope Springs, was shot at while passing through Spring Valley Kanyon, near Schell Creek Station. The ball passed through his hat. Troops are stationed at Schell Creek and Ruby Valley. Lieut. Perkins has sent to Ruby for a guard for this place, while the men are rebuilding the station. W.

Communications.

THE POLITICS OF OUR COUNTRY.

G. S. L. CITY, June 1st, 1860.

MESSRS. BLAIR & FERGUSON:

Having read attentively your paper since its first issue, my attention has been directed to the politics of the present time, and more especially referring to those of our own country. It seems as though a strange spirit has taken hold of the people, and especially the Government of the United States.

Slavery, Polygamy, President-making, the Cuban question, and fillibustering all go the rounds, each undergoing in its turn enthusiastic discussion among the members of the Senate and House of Representatives. The signs of the present time seem to foreshadow some great events and revolutions, wherein is involved the future happiness and prosperity of millions of human beings.

Permit me to review the past history of our country. When the Puritan Fathers and Pilgrims left the Old World, it was their avowed object to obtain their freedom, politically and religiously; they left all behind they esteemed dear, friends and kindred; social and domestic ties were broken, and they sacrificed bodily comforts for the high and holy consideration of liberty and freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. They rallied around those who were appointed their leaders, embarked in their frail vessels, and coursed the waters of the stormy Atlantic to find a place of rest, an asylum of safety, amidst the solitudes of the New World.

Some of them landed on the shores of New England, some in New York, and others in Virginia. These men were a hardy race of adventurers, not, generally, descendants of the aristocracy of the Old World, nor from the low and vulgar, but from the middle classes, merchants, tradesmen, and farmers, devoted to their religion; brave, cautious and thoughtful; industrious; strict observers of temperance and virtue.

Their industry and perseverance melted away the forests, and subdued the soil which in a few successive years richly rewarded their labors.

Isolated as they were, it soon became necessary for them to organise a government and enact laws suitable to their circumstances. Some of these laws savored too much of religious intolerance: amongst the few who were more liberal in their sentiments was Roger Williams, who affirmed that the civil magistrates had power to restrain and punish crime, but not suppress the freedom of the soul.

This illustrious sentiment was publicly avowed, and defended by its originator; although it cost him banishment from the colony. It has also been endorsed by the noblest spirits of our age, and is incorporated in the spirit of our holy constitution, and sheds a beam of immortality on the memory of the man who, at the risk of all, publicly defended it. How strange it would seem that these very men who fled from persecution for opinion's sake, who after they had obtained their freedom from the intolerance of the systems of the Old World, should so soon turn round and persecute those who saw fit to differ with them in matters of conscience, and raise a hue and cry over them until the poor heretic (as he was called) must atone for his heresy by being hung, burnt, or banished. It fully illustrates the human character, and proves that men in the exercise of government over themselves are very indulgent, or, in other words, democratic; but when they exercise that power over others, they become tyrants. To this general rule, however, there are noble exceptions, but they are like angels' visits to earth, few and far between.

The new colonies continued to increase in strength and numbers, until the borders of the Atlantic, from Maine to Georgia, were densely settled. Towns and cities sprang up as by magic; they multiplied so rapidly that in less than a century and a half they numbered two millions five hundred thousand. The Governor and subordinate officers were creatures of the Crown and Ministry, in whose appointment the colonies had no voice; ignorant of the condition of the people, as they were indifferent to their welfare. They were Royalists, devoted to the interests of the king, and aristocracy, and were not qualified in their official capacity to meet the wants of the people on grounds of accommodation, and at the same time give satisfaction to their government. Their approach therefore was studied and cold; the people on the other hand were suspicious, and distant; it required no prophet to foretell what the consequence of these things would be. Rumor was on the wing in those days with her ten thousand tongues to fill the ears of the royal officials with false tales concerning the people, who, as they affected to believe, were fostering the spirit of rebellion against the mother country; and those who understood the public feeling could not be believed when they told the truth, in order to disabuse the minds of the friends of the royal government. Their prosperity and increasing wealth excited the admiration of the people of the Old World, as well as the jealousy of the mother country, who imposed exorbitant taxation upon the colonies, and interfered in their legislative and judicial proceedings. These encroachments aroused them to resistance: after many unsuccessful attempts through their memorials and petitions for redress of grievances, they resolved on deciding the controversy by resorting to arms. The immortal George Washington was appointed to the supreme command. What an absorbing crisis! a little handful of undisciplined men arrayed against a nation whose fleets and armies were the boast and pride of the civilized world. Had their cause failed, Washington and his comrades in arms, together with the members of Congress, would have been hung as rebels; whilst those who were less criminal in the eyes of their enemies, punished with chains, dungeons or banishment, and the colonies reduced to a deeper state of dependence and vassalage.

I would here ask the question: "Does might make right?" Well-informed statesmen and philosophers will answer, it does not; the doctrine is reprobated in theory, but is acknowledged in practice—hence, if the colonies had been unsuccessful, the names of the great men who were the movers of this revolution, would be sunk in the shades of infamy, and the nation that enslaved them would have been applauded. But as it is, the names of those men are immortal; they are celebrated as being among the greatest that ever lived.

At the close of this revolution, the man who led the armies of the republic to a final triumph, was the first to preside over the Government: having shown himself brave and magnanimous in war, he was equally successful in presiding over the councils of the nation in time of peace, who, under the blessings of the Lord, had been the principal instrument in obtaining their freedom.

It appears to me that this word freedom is not generally well understood. Many people carry the meaning too far. It is used in the declaration of Independence—that all men are born free, that they are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This application is correct. All this, however, does not grant to any man the liberty to do wrong; hence, I infer that this freedom tolerates me in my opinion to express it freely and openly on religion and politics, and every point of human association, and that my actions and doings may correspond with my opinion in all those matters, so long as it does not interfere with the rights of any other person. This kind of freedom was vindicated by the Fathers of the Constitution, and especially by Mr. Jefferson, who was the framer of that celebrated document called the Charter of our Liberties.

For forty successive years was our government administered by great and noble spirits; from that time it has shown signs of decay. It is said by great men and philosophers, that virtue and confidence go hand in hand, they are twin sisters; consequently, when a nation has lost its virtue, the people lose their confidence in one another.

Forty years, if I mistake not, includes the administration of General Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Andrew Jackson.

I recollect when the three last named individuals were elected to the Presidency of our Republic, but I do not remember to have heard the name platform used in the politics of those times; hence, I conclude it is a modern political phrase which is in keeping with the spirit of the age. The name itself savors of disunion, and I believe if those seven men were now alive upon the earth, and could speak, they would express their shame and contempt for much of the language, and more of the doings, of the great men who are at present at the head of our government; and I believe that all reflecting men in our country, were they to express their feelings, would condemn the folly and madness of the present leaders.

How different is the spirit that moves the heads of this nation from that which occupied the Fathers of this Republic. When Mr. Jefferson framed the Declaration of Independence, he clothed the ideas of that instrument with the most respectful language; but how is it now? Congressmen assail each other in the strongest terms of vituperation, and censure the character of the best men in the country; if a politician, he is calumniated as though he was the greatest high wayman in the world, and it is impossible to ascertain the true character of a man from any representation which is made by his political antagonist.

When the human body is racked with pain, it becomes prostrated, and before the period of dissolution, disease has taken such deep hold, that the whole frame is distorted and convulsed, and a conflict rages to such an extent that it deranges the whole system; and it is not unfrequent, that insanity is the result. It is so with the body politic. When virtue is lost from the Government, the members of the body become paralyzed, and every effort which is made for its redemption, plunges it still deeper in ruin.

But can the elements of our beloved constitution die? They cannot. The principles that all men are born free and equal, are eternal. They were given to our fathers by the inspiration of God. The component parts, therefore, being immortal, must survive the wreck of dissolution, and they will be gathered again, and form a nucleus on the earth, which will make head against every opposition, until the tree of universal liberty shall be planted, and the inhabitants of the whole earth can peacefully repose beneath its shadow.

A CAREFUL OBSERVER.

Home News.

WE have received eastern dates till the 25th, and frontier dates till the 29th ultimo. We subjoin the following summary:

The United States frigate Niagara sailed on Friday, the 18th ult., for Panama, where she is to receive on board the Japanese embassy and convey them to Japan. She will hardly arrive at Panama before August.

It is stated that Postmaster Fowler left New York on the 18th inst., in the Moses Taylor, bound to Havana, whence he will go to Mexico or somewhere in South America. His friends raised a purse for him of several thousand dollars.

The War Department received a large mail from Utah on the the 21st ult.

The impression is now general that the over issue of Pacific mail stock is much larger than supposed. The statement said to come from the Company's own office is said to be 2,400 shares. It is said that certificates for 39,000 shares have been presented for dividends, and that all these are registered in the stock.

A large number of members of Congress left Washington on the 21st and 22d to attend the Douglas demonstration at New York, among whom were Rusk, of Arkansas, Hamilton, of Texas, and Clingman, of North Carolina. The leaders of the party were endeavoring to agree upon a definite plan of action in order to unite the whole force upon a candidate acceptable to all sections of the party. Exertions were being made to have Douglas, Guthrie and others, withdrawn from the ring, to remove the pending difficulties to a perfect union upon the candidate.

The register kept by the Observatory of Harvard College shows that, while in the first four months of 1859 there was a fall of 25:50 inches of rain, in 1860 there was only 6:25 inches.

JOINT WORM AMONG THE WHEAT.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) *Herald* says that the growing wheat crop from Fredericksburg to the mouth of the Rappahannock river—embracing the large and fertile valley of the Rappahanpock, nearly a hundred miles in length—is less promising than for many years past. In Richmond, Westmoreland, Middlesex, Spotsylvania, King George, Orange and Stafford, the worm is making great inroads. It has made its appearance in several portions of the county of Amherst, and is playing sad havoc with the growing wheat.

The prevailing drouth begins to be seriously felt by the farmers in New York and New England. There have been moderate showers in New York City and vicinity, but beyond that the drouth has not abated. The promise of grass and hay is discouraging.

The cattle disease of Massachusetts is attracting attention in Congress, the House Committee on Agriculture having been directed by resolution to inquire into the subject.

The cattle distemper, so fatal in Massachusetts, has extended into Connecticut.

At Boston on the 24th of May, Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated by the British residents, and by a salute from the British steamers.

Flour made from wheat grown the present season has made its appearance in the Augusta (Ga.) market.

The transfer clerk in the office of the Pacific Mail Company, in New York, who is still missing, is a defaulter to the amount of $50,000.

Three of the police of Boston have been arrested on a charge of robbery.

Marshal Rynders has levied upon the property of the sureties of ex-Postmaster Fowler to the amount of $155,554, but the bond is said to be for only $75,000.

The Boston *Transcript* says that among the passengers by the Europa is the Prince de Joinville, travelling *incog*. He is going to Canada on a fishing excursion.

The republican treasurer of Floyd county, Iowa, has defaulted and fled with $2,200 of the county's money.

LATEST FROM THE WEST.

COL. JACK HAYS, OF TEXAS NOTORIETY, IN COMMAND.

THE California mail arrived in this city on Thursday evening, bringing dates till the 2nd inst. The Indian war continues to prevail in the West. The aborigines are very bold and defiant. On the 26th ult., 550 volunteers, commanded by Col. Jack Hays; and 154 regulars, commanded by Capt. Stewart, left Carson City for Pyramid Lake, where it was understood 3000 Indians had fortified themselves. On arriving at Williams' old station, on the 29th, some 300 Indians attacked the advanced guard of the army. An engagement ensued, in which seven Indians were killed and three volunteers slightly wounded. The Indians retreated, and the troops moved on toward the Lake. A general engagement was expected on the 3rd or 4th inst. Speaking of the concentration of Indian forces, the *Enterprise* says:

"By the recent information we have gained, we are well convinced that hereafter there is to be a concert of action among all the Indian tribes of North-western Utah, comprised of the Pah-Utes, Shoshones, Modocs, Bannacks, Pitt Rivers, and such other tribes as they can induce to join in the common cause. This combination of tribes can muster at least 3,000 warriors. * * * * To contend against this array of Indians we have, probably, when all the forces are concentrated, 800 men, a volunteer force of 600, and 200 United States troops."

The following presents a dark prospect for the speedy termination of the war:—"We believe very few of the volunteer companies which are about starting, are provided with enough provisions to last them any length of time. And again, judging from the desire of every man to be a captain while lying in camp, we fear that the proper discipline will not be preserved on the march and in action."

It is generally believed that Winnemucca, head chief of the Pah-Utes, was killed in the engagement of the 29th ultimo.

At Virginia City the citizens are apprehensive of an attack from Indians every night, as rumors of such an intention have reached there from various sources. Two companies of volunteers are on duty each night, guarding the town.

ONE CAUSE OF THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—The Sacramento *Union* gives the following version of the origin of the Indian troubles in Washoe, which we give without comment:—Osmer Darst, who resides at Gold Hill, near Virginia City, sends, under date of May 10th, to his partner, Mr. Harris, who lives on the Stockton road, about ten miles from Sacramento, the following facts, which disclose, as he alleges, the whole truth as to the real cause of the late massacre at Williams' Station, in Carson Valley. The number of white men said to be burned differs slightly from the accounts first given, but these accounts also differed from each other. Osmer Darst states that an old Indian went to Williams' house with a squaw, when four white men tied the buck Indian and then each committed an atrocious outrage upon the Indian woman. They then let the buck go. He afterwards came back with other Indians, and put a white woman, who was in the house, out of doors, and also three white men, who had nothing to do with the outrage. They then bound the four white men who abused the squaw, and burned them in the house. Mr. Darst gives the above facts to his partner on the authority of the white woman, who is now stopping at Silver City.

FURTHER NEWS FROM THE WEST.

Mr. *Morrell*, postmaster, who some time since left this city for California, returned on Wednesday last.

He met Col. Smith's company on the 9th inst., within twelve miles of Carson city. All well, no stock lost.

He also met D. Wilkin's company at the commencement of Carson desert. All well, no stock lost.

Mr. Morrell reports that Major Egan, accompanied by a military escort, was carrying the mail through to California. There was also a large company of emigrants with the escort, numbering about 100 wagons.

Mr. M. states that the company he travelled with met with no opposition from the natives; the travelling was mostly performed in the night. All the mail stations between Carson City and Roberts' Creek had been destroyed.

Mr. Morrell, in speaking of the mines, says, that two of the mines at Washoe, yield silver ore at the rate of from $600 to $800 per ton, after deducting freightage to San Francisco.

The gold diggings at Gold Hill are also very remunerative. Miners, throughout Carson, have very brilliant prospects.

SAM HOUSTON'S FRIENDS.

The friends of the Hero of San Jacinto met last evening in an upper room in the third story of Thorp's Hotel, No. 8 Union square. The room was crowded. Dr. Hasbrouck called the meeting to order. He said the Charleston Convention had resulted so as to lead the people to take the nomination for President out of the hands of the few who controlled Conventions. A meeting had accordingly been held at the Metropolitan Hotel, at which it was determined that there was but one man who was fit for the Presidency in 1861, and that man was Sam Houston. As Chairman of the Executive Committee appointed at that meeting, he called on those present to give such suggestions as they might think proper in order to make this a popular movement.

Clinton Roosevelt, Esq., and Mr J. W. Bryce supported the claims of Sam Houston to the Presidency. Mr. G. Sickles, after a stirring speech in favor of Sam Houston, presented a series of resolutions declaring that he was the fittest man for the Presidency, and calling for a nominating Convention to be held on the 4th of July, to nominate him in case the Baltimore Convention should fail to do so.

Messrs. Stephen Hasbrouck, Clinton Roosevelt, J. W. Bryce, W. E. Lawrence, A. J. H. Duganne, E. B. Child, and George Sickles were appointed a Committee to carry out the resolution offered by Mr. Bryce, that a mass meeting be held in Union square. The Committee retired, and a Glee Club sang a Union song. Mr. McChesney, the poet, made an enthusiastic speech in favor of the old hero, and offered a song to be sung at the mass meeting. Mr. A. M. Gentry, of Texas, spoke enthusiastically in favor of Sam Houston. He had heard a man say within 24 hours,

"Who in hell
Is John Bull?"

No schoolboy did not know Sam Houston. He said they had but two parties in Texas, American and Democratic. Texas Republicans were Bogus. No men could have assembled anywhere in Texas to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention, and lived till morning. Texas, which had been out of the Union, knew its value. Sam was in favor of it. He was not too old if he was 65. Before he came away

from Texas, he noticed a great fat boy, two years old, who was Sam Houston's youngest, and he looked as though he was good for a good many more yet. He could serve his country at home if nowhere else.

After another song, the Glee Club were thanked. Two new songs were handed in and read. Dr. Hasbrouck, Chairman of the Committee, reported that they had agreed to recommend a mass meeting on Wednesday next in Union square, at 8 o'clock, to respond to the nomination of Gen. Sam Houston for President. The report of the Committee was adopted. On motion of Mr. Beatty, the Committee was appointed a Committee of Arrangements, with power to add to their numbers. Mr. Wainwright thought longer time would be necessary to get up the right sort of a meeting. Mr. Bryce said all they had to do was to get speakers, put up a stand, and advertise in the papers. The time was reconsidered, and fixed for Tuesday week, rain or shine.—*Tribune*, May 18.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following is a copy, as furnished through the Telegraph, of the new Platform which was unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

First. That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States must and shall be preserved.

Third. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad, and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members of Congress without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular ove throw of their ascendency, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas, in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons, in its attempted enforcement every where, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretentions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power entrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the system of plunder of the public Treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh. That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial legislature, or of any individuals to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth. That we brand the recent re-opening of the African Slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, a burning shame to our country and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth. That in the recent vetoes by their Federal Governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh. That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the constitution recently formed and adopted by her people and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth. That, while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty, and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

Fourteenth. That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to emigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

Fifteenth. That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Sixteenth. That a railroad to the Pacific ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that as preliminary thereto a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

Seventeenth. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

On the 16th ult., a communication was received from the Interior Department relative to the Indian depredations in California.

Mr. Green, (dem.) of Mo., from the Committee on Territories, reported the House bill for the admission of Kansas without recommendation. He gave notice that he would introduce several amendments designed to protect the rights of the people of the several States, and to carry out in good faith the treaties with the Indian tribes. Made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

On motion of Mr. Brown, (dem) of Miss., Saturday next was set apart for the District business.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of N. H., offered a resolution that the Postmaster-General inform the Senate when the Post Office Department first had knowledge of the alleged defalcation in the New York Post office, and whether the Sixth Auditor had faithfully carried out the provisions of the act of March, 1851. Adopted.

On the 18th the following requests were made by Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas. Mr. President, there is upon the Secretary's table a message from the President of the United States, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, information in relation to the massacre at Mountain Meadows, and other massacres in Utah Territory. I ask that it be taken up, for the purpose of making an order for its printing.

The motion to take up the message was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas. I now ask that an order be made for the printing of the message, with the information which accompanies it.

The Vice President. That motion goes to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas. I believe not. I was just consulting with a member of the committee in regard to it, and I make a motion that is not required to go to the committee.

The Vice President. If the Senator will refer to the rule, he will find that it must go to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas. I only want the usual number printed, and I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate that that order may be made.

The Vice President. The Senator from Arkansas asks unanimous consent to have the usual number of the President's message in regard to the Mountain Meadow massacre printed. The Chair hears no objection, and the order will be made.

On the 23rd., Mr. Gwin introduced a bill to grant the alternate sections of land to California for railroad purposes.

On the 25th, Mr. Gwin moved to take up the overland mail bill. He said the object of the Post Office committee was to establish a permanent mail system, and proceeded to explain the details of the bill.

The chair called up the special order, being the private calendar, and it was postponed.

HOUSE.

On the 18th ult., Mr. Walton, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Hooper & Williams, Livingston, Kinkead, & Co., Gilbert and Gerrish, and others; which was read a first and second time, referred to a Committee of the Whole House, and with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stanton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of John Van Cott and Samuel Malen, of the Territory of Utah; which was read a first and second time, referred to a Committee of the Whole House, and with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

On the 19th, after a lengthy debate on the bill for the relief of Hooper & Williams, Livingston, Kinkead & Co., Gilbert & Gerrish, and others, Mr. Burnett demanded the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the negative—yeas 27, nays 111.

Mr. Cartrell moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

On the 19th, Mr. Hickman, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill (S. No. 148) concerning courts in the Territories; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and with the accompanying report ordered to be printed.

On the 22nd, the House resumed the consideration of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph bill.

Mr. Colfax explained the amendment which the Committee on Post Offices proposed. The Government is to pay $40,000 per year for messages, and the public is to be charged $3 for ten words. If the corporators do not accept these terms within thirty days, then sealed proposals are to be invited, and the contract is to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, the line to be built within two years, and St. Joseph to be the point of departure.

Mr. Colfax earnestly urged the passage of the bill, showing the great advantages which will result to the Government.

Mr. Burnett opposed the bill, as creating an oppressive monopoly.

Other gentlemen expressed their views, and the subject was passed over.

The Speaker laid before the House a special message from the President, communicating the fact of the capture by the Wyandotte of another cargo of Africans, making, with those of the Wildfire, over 1,000 at Key West, under the charge of the Federal Marshal. He suggests immediate action for their accommodation and health, and says that more may be daily expected to be brought in.

The message was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On the 24th the House proceeded to act on the amendment from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to the civil appropriation bill.

Among those concurred in, was one appropriating $40,000 for seeds and cuttings, to be distributed by the patent office.

The bill was passed.

Among its appropriations is $100,000 for taking the census.

Mr. Colfax called up the Senate Pacific Telegraph bill. He was originally in favor of giving out the contract bill to the lowest bidder, but he had been convinced it was not the best plan.

Mr. Burnett moved to strike out the names of the incorporators.

Messrs. Barnum, Sedgewick, and others, insist that the contract shall be given to the lowest guaranteed bidder.

Burnett's amendment to the Pacific Telegraph bill was adopted, by 106 to 73. The bill empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to advertise for proposals to build the line.

The House took up the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Curtis explained the features of the bill reported by the select committee, which proposed the central route with two branches, one from a slave and one from a free State. The bill was made the special order for Monday. Adjourned.

LATE FROM THE EAST.

BY PONY EXPRESS.

We see it stated in some of the Philadelphia papers, that BRIGHAM YOUNG is in that city, roaming around *incog*. This, we apprehend, is a mistake. The "tall, slender man," is not the "Prophet, Seer and Revelator."—*Mo. Rep.*, June 13.

AWFUL TORNADOES IN IOWA.—On Sunday evening, June 3, the towns of Albany and Camanche were visited by one of the most awful tornadoes that has ever been known. In less than two minutes from the commencement of the storm, nearly every house, barn and fence in town were completely destroyed, burying beneath its ruins the inhabitants, and leaving those who escaped with their lives utterly destitute of every means to sustain life. In the town of Camanche, alone, there are at least five hundred persons without furniture, clothing, money, or provisions, except what they have received from the committee appointed by our citizens, and those of Lyons, to assist them. Up to the night of the 6th, twenty-nine are reported killed, and one hundred and thirty wounded, many of whom cannot live but a few days.—*Mo. Rep.*, June 13.

Both Houses of Congress are now aiming to adjourn on the 18th, but the President declares his purpose to convene them in extra session, should the public business not be disposed of before any adjournment is had.—*Mo. Rep.*, June 13.

The Secretary of War has given orders to the Quarter Master-General's office to prepare estimates for the cost of an extensive military movement against the hostile Indians. The transportation item to those distant regions will be enormous. The venerable Quarter Master became so much wearied with the idea of another Indian war, with all its cost, that his system yielded to a stroke of paralysis, from which it is feared the old hero may not recover.—*Mo. Rep.*, June 13.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—The cattle disease in New Jersey is coming to be one of the most important topics of the day. The epidemic has begun to manifest itself in Morris county. The excitement in the New England States shows but little abatement.—*Mo. Rep.*, June 13.

Foreign News.

SOUTH AMERICA.

AN earthquake visited Peru recently, which destroyed much property, amounting in Lima alone to $1,000,000.

There were apprehensions that Castilla had involved himself in serious difficulty with the French Government, by refusing to comply with some of its demands. A war steamer was to be dispatched to bring him to terms.

In Chili silver mines of great value had been discovered.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IN reply to the proposals of France, England consents to adopt, as the basis of a conference, article ninety-two of the first act of Vienna, which refers to the neutralization of Chablais and Faucigny. England reserves the right to make proposals at the conference relative to the mode of neutralization. This declaration increases the probabilities of the conference.

Strong opposition was threatened by the Derby party in the House of Lords to the repeal of the paper duty.

Lord Wadehouse explained the result of the negotiations in Central America, and said the Nicaragua treaty was signed, but not yet ratified.

The right of passage over the Isthmus of Panama had been recognized.

Sir C. Trevelling, Governor of Madrid, had been recalled in consequence of insubordination in openly denouncing Mr. Wilson's Indian financial programme.

Sir Henry Wood, at present Governor of Ceylon, is spoken of as his successor.

A slight fire occurred on the Prince Albert during her passage to Galway, but it was speedily subdued.

The Prince of Wales has accepted an honorary Colonelcy in the Voluntary Rifle Corps, formed of civil service employees.

Mademoiselle Piccolomini, whose real name is said to be Clementini, has left London for Siena, Italy, her native place, where she is to be married to the Duke Gaetani. She has made £40,000.

The defalcation of John Blaikie, the Scotch advocate, who absconded lately, amounts to £200,000.

FRANCE.

In France, the *Moniteur* publishes an imperial decree, promulgating the law passed by the Legislative Chambers for abolishing and, in certain cases, modifying the duties heretofore levied on cotton. The import duty on cotton imported into France, in French shipping, is abolished; that imported in foreign shipping is to pay a duty of three francs the one hundred killogrammes. Cotton imported into France by land is likewise to pay a duty of three francs per one hundred killogrammes.

No decision has yet been made by France relative to the evacuation of Rome.

It is rumored, but discredited, that France had demanded an explanation from Prussia relative to augmented war estimates.

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

It is estimated that fifty Savoyards recently attacked a Custom House on the Geneva frontier, and shots were interchanged. The Swiss authorities lodged a complaint at Turin. Garibaldi's force, 22,000 strong, embarked at Genoa on three steamers, at midnight, of the 5th, provided with arms, ammunition, &c. Nearly five thousand persons flocked to the beach to bid them God speed. The enthusiasm of the troops at Genoa was so great that it was necessary to confine them in barracks to prevent deserting. Garibaldi had sanguine hopes of cutting out one of the Neapolitan frigates on watch for him. Meks Medici, Garibaldi's lieutenant, was to start in a few days with 30,000 more volunteers.

Garibaldi is said to have exchanged for gold three million francs, in notes, at the Bank of Genoa.

It is stated that an expedition was not to land in Sicily, but intended to create a diversion in Caliberia, the headquarters of the Sicilian insurgents, and were at Cefalu, some fifteen leagues from Palermo. The Royal Troops several times attacked their position unsuccessfully.

The latest reports are that Garibaldi had landed at Odessa in Colorbs, and that at Colorbs an insurrectionary movement had taken place. Garibaldi took with him his only son and George Manning's only son, Meatroces, defender of Venice.

RUSSIA.

It was reported that the Russian intrigues in Turkey were strong, and a Russian force was being concentrated.

It is rumored that a collision had occurred between the Russians and Chinese.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I WILL pay Five Dollars per head for all STOCK, branded on the left hip with F or S, or with both brands on left hip, delivered to me.

S. M. BLAIR.

That Horse.

FRIEND, do you return that Horse COLT you took from the West Jordan Range, the one Bishop Bennion told you was mine, and you will save trouble and exposure. S. M. BLAIR.

BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER

P. R. ROGERS,

HAVING a good Blacksmith Shop in operation on EAST TEMPLE STREET, east of the Post Office, he is always on hand to accommodate the public generally.

Remember that he took the first and second premiums for horse shoes at the last annual Fair, as will be seen by reference to the "Deseret News."

FARRIERY attended to in all its branches.

☞For References, apply to Messrs. Gilbert & Gerrish, Samuel Snyder, Dustin Amy and Samuel Read. 44-3t

$20 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from South Willow Creek, on Wednesday, the 13th June, an American bay MARE, branded 4 on the right hip, and GB on left shoulder; a small white spot in forehead. Whoever will return said mare to me, shall receive the above reward.

44-tf GEO. SPILSBURY, Willow Creek.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS WANTED.

I WILL give constant employment to 20 good boot and shoe makers. W. JENNINGS.

44-tf

Strayed or Stolen,

ON Thursday, the 14th of June, from Providence, Cache Valley, a grey MARE and COLT. The mare's left hip is down; she is branded C R on right shoulder, Spanish brand on left thigh. Colt, chesnut color, white strip down face; one hind leg white. Also, a black Canadian HORSE, lame in left fore foot. Whoever will deliver said animals, or give information of their whereabouts, to C. H. REMMELL, at Providence, Cache Valley, will be rewarded for their trouble. 44-tf

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF Benjamin Dye or any of his children, or James Cazier, will communicate his or their address to Benjamin Cazier, at North Ogden, Utah Territory, they will hear of something to their advantage. [Texas and Mo. papers, please copy.] 44-1m.

FIRST AND LAST CALL.

THOSE desiring to pay Stock on their Indebtedness to me, can do so before the

FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT.

After that date, CASH will be INVARIABLY exacted.

"Take due notice, and govern yourselves accordingly."

NB.—A good ASSORTMENT o MERCHANDISE on hand at the old stand.

THOMAS BOX.

June 18, 1860. 44-1

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from the pasture at Jordan Bridge, on the 7th inst., one grey Mare, five years old, middle size, branded ⌒ on left thigh, shod all round, and was heavy with foal. Whoever will bring said mare to me in the 17th Ward, shall receive the above reward.

44-1t HYRUM BURGESS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following Stray Cattle:

One brindle and white two-year-old HEIFER, half crop in the left ear, and smooth crop in the right; no brands. Also, one red lined-back yearling STEER, under slope in right ear; no brand. JOHN THOMPSON, Poundkeeper,

43-2t Ogden City, Weber Co.

WANTED,

ONE Journeyman SHOEMAKER. For information, call at the Mountaineer Office.

THOMAS LEE.

42-3t Tooele City, Tooele County.

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have taken out letters of administration from the Probate Court of Great Salt Lake County, upon the Estates of Thomas S. Williams and Parmenio A. Jackman, late of G. S. L. City, deceased. All persons indebted to either estates, or to the late firm of Williams & Jackman, are requested to call on W. I. Appleby, our authorized agent and attorney, and settle the same forthwith: and those having claims against said firm, or the estates respectively, to present them under oath or affirmation for settlement.

PHILEMON C. MERRILL.
LEVI JACKMAN,
41-4t Administrators, &c.

WOOL CARDING.

THE undersigned, having procured to their order a superior Carding Machine, are now prepared to attend to all orders in that line with which they may be favored.

The people of Utah County and elsewhere will please take notice.

ROOTS & BRINGHURST.

Springville, Utah Co. 39-tf

PAINTING.

W. V. MORRIS,

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

SHOP—Next door north of George Cronyn's Store, East Temple Street. 15-tf

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.

Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient. 12-tf

A Good House.

I HAVE for sale a good house that can be converted into a store, situated in the 17th Ward, a block and a half west from the Tabernacle. The house consists of five rooms with a cellar under each. There are some peach trees on the lot. A small Tannery is attached to the premises, that can be sold with the house, if desired.

Terms:—Half the pay down, and the other half payable in 12 months, if good security is given. J. W. JENKINS.

Opposite Box's Store. 37-tf

NOTICE.

C. WOODMANSEE requests all persons who have Young Stock in their possession, branded crop off left ear, dove tail in the right ear, and in some cases, in consequence of frost, has the appearance of half crop, to return them to G. Hutchins on Weber river, and they will be liberally rewarded.

C. WOODMANSEE.

G. S. L. City, May 5, 1860. 38 tf

MILL CREEK KANYON.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of G. S. L. City and vicinity, that Mill Creek Kanyon is NOW OPEN, and that the roads are in good condition, and will be kept so. I also wish those knowing themselves to be indebted for the use of said kanyon, to call and settle their account. For the future, I wish all who may visit the kanyon, to bring their toll with them. 34-3m. BEN. ASHWORTH.

Great Reduction!

THE

PURE POTEEN

CHEAPER THAN EVER

AT

THE TENTH WARD

DISTILLERY.

Wholesale, $2 50; Retail, $3 00.

THE undersigned again returns thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends heretofore, and begs to assure them that he has still on hand at his residence, near the OLD POTTERY, in the 10th Ward, a superior

UNADULTERATED ARTICLE

OF

GRAIN WHISKY,

Also prepared by himself and warranted, a delicious article of

PURE CORDIAL.

The distillery is still under the constant personal superintendence of the proprietor, who holds himself responsible that no deleterious matter is introduced into his liquors either in the distillation or rectifying thereof. His long experience in the business has prepared him to compete with the best professors in the art.

42-tf. GEORGE BADDLEY.

BEAR RIVER FERRY.

I BEG leave to state that I have recovered my Ferry Boats from the Indians, and am now on hand to ferry emigrants across Bear River.

42-tf N. A. EMPEY.

IRON, IRON!

WANTED, a few hundred pounds of OLD CASTINGS, at the Mountaineer Office.

PORTRAITS!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IMPERISHABLE PICTURES.

THE advancing prosperity of the city, and the consequent call for the development of artistic taste, have induced

ED. COVINGTON & CO.

TO OPEN A

FIRST CLASS

PICTURE GALLERY,

On Third South Temple Street,

TWO DOORS WEST OF THE POST OFFICE,

where every object of interest and admiration can be taken and preserved for eternal ages.

At this Gallery, portraits can be taken sufficiently small to enclose in finger rings and breast-pins, and large enough to decorate the walls of the drawing room.

AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND MELAINOTYPES,

PLAIN AND COLORED.

A very large stock of cases and frames on hand to suit the varied tastes of customers.

While as artists they regard themselves second to none, and rarely equalled in their profession, they also calculate to be unrivalled or excelled in low prices.

For the better accomodation of their friends and patrons, they have fitted up in the rear of their premises, a commodious room as their studio, reserving the front room for their exhibition gallery, that their friends may have an opportunity of seeing many a familiar face.

It is worth a call at any rate.

ED. COVINGTON & CO.

P.S.—Also, at CAMP FLOYD, an excellent and commodious gallery is open to the public; and their patronage solicited there.

25-tf E. C. & Co.

HOME

INDUSTRY

COMPETES WITH

EASTERN IMPORTATION.

W. JENNINGS

BEGS to inform the public that he constantly keeps on hand

A No. 1 Beef, Pork, Mutton, Hams, Venison, Sausages, Lard, Butter and Eggs,

AT HIS OLD STAND EAST TEMPLE STREET;

and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.

W. JENNINGS

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

Good Boots at $6 per Pair;

Extra, $7; Double extra Kip and Calf Boots at $10 and $12. Ladies' Kip, $2 75; Calf, $3; Cow, $2 50. Men's heavy Brogans, at $3.

W. JENNINGS

Warrants his Boots and Shoes to wear to the satisfaction of purchasers. Give him a call. CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

W. JENNINGS

Keeps constantly on hand a superior stock of

CALF SKIN,

at low prices; also, well-tanned SOLE and UPPER

LEATHER,

unequalled, in quality and price, in this Territory. Call and see.

☞W. JENNINGS would say to his friends and patrons, call and settle. If you have not money to close your account, call and close by due bill. 23-tf

JUST ARRIVED.

WALKER BROTHERS

HAVE received, and are OPENING, in that New and Commodious House, known as

Daft's Independence Hall,

On west side of MAIN STREET, opposite Mr. NIXON'S STORE,

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF GOODS.

They are desirous of closing them out in a very short time, and, in order to effect this, are offering

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

Fine DRESS GOODS, in new and beautiful styles.
CALICOES, of those well-known brands, Merrimacs, Spragues, Conestogas, Allens, &c.
Four-Fourth French and English GOODS, Fine Shirtings, &c.
HATS, Men's, Boy's and Children's, of every description.
BOOTS and SHOES; an excellent stock.
CASSIMERE CLOTHING, Cloths, Table Linen, Toweling, Hosiery, Gloves, Muslins, Jaconettes, &c.
Knives and Forks, Scissors, &c.
A very large assortment of Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Braids, Ribbons, &c.
Leather, Silk, and other kinds of Ladies' and Children's BELTS.
Notions, in great variety.
Fine Teas, Soap, Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Yarn, &c.
GOLD JEWELRY, of the latest and most approved styles.
A large assortment of other goods.
They were bought East, expressly for Spring and Summer trade in this market.
Those wishing goods will do well to give us a call.
We shall sell at low figures, and in lots to suit purchasers.
To the Southern Trade:—We shall continue on business at the Old Stand, **FAIRFIELD, CAMP FLOYD.** Everything can be found suitable to the tastes and wants of the people, at low rates. 43-3t

The First Train from the East.

J. M. BROWNE & CO.,

LATE BROWNE & THOMPSON,

HAVE just received, by THE FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST,

A LARGE SUPPLY

OF

STAPLE GOODS,

INCLUDING

Knives and Forks, and Files, Butts and Screws, and Latches;
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Scythes and Snathes, and Matches;
Calicoes, dark and light; Shirtings, bleached and brown;
Cambrics, black and white, Cheap for MONEY DOWN.

Also, 8 by 10 Glass, Nails, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Putty, Hoes and Staples, Pressing Nails, Tin and Drawer Locks, Gun Caps, Lead, Pocket Knives, Flat-irons, Gunpowder, Bake Pitchers, Tumblers, Dishes, Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Glass Ware in general, Halter Chains, Mowers' Trowels, Shingling Hatchets, Claw &c., Tea Trays, Bone Knives, Pencil Leathers, Bowler Knives, Strap Hinges, Spoke Shaves, Gouge Chisels, Coffee Mills, Pocket Books and Spectacles, Tea Pieces, Primers, Rake Cranes, Axes, Hame Buckles, a complete assortment of Rye Snaths, Glass Tumblers, Knife and Spoon Trays, Carpenters' Squares, and many other things in daily use; all of which will be sold low for cash, or in exchange for Produce.

Call and examine the Stock, at the Old Stand of Gen. Johnston, Provo City.

All kinds of Grain taken in exchange for Goods.

Poetry.

NEVER DESPAIR.

There's gold for the man that will dig it,
And peace for the soul of the seeker—
There's Love's wine for him that will drink it,
O'erflowing the golden-lipped beaker—
There's Fame for the brows of the thinker,
If he'll work and struggle to win it—
Every care-cloud that folds o'er the future
May prison rich blessings within it.

There's a home for the son of gaunt sorrow,
A rest for the worn-out and weary,
A hope for the pallid despairing,
A light o'er each path that is dreary;
There's no wave so dark but the summit
Will break into snowy-like whiteness—
There's no cloud so black in the heavens
But has some rich, folded up brightness.

'Tis hard to wade through the deep waters
Unseeing the shore that we covet;
'Tis dismal to look for Hope's rainbow
When black vails of doubt hang above it;
But Faith's hand can lift up the mountains
And give to us riches supernal—
She points to the land of the prophets,
The land of the blessed Eternal.

Gleanings.

DANCING.—The celebrated Dr. Hunt gives the following chapter on dancing: That beautiful, graceful accomplishment of dancing, no perverted by late hours and the indecency of fashionable attire, has outraged many sensible people, and led them to deprive the young of one of the most simple and healthful enjoyments, because it has been abused. For myself, I can testify not only to its heathful, but to its recuperative power. The fortieth, nay, the fiftieth year of my age, found me enjoying this life-cheering exercise. It should be one of the earliest amusements of our children, and care should be taken by parents that it is understood as an amusement. The frivolity and ruin of many a young man and woman are owing to the severe restrictions which imprisoned them in youth, released from which they rush wildly into excitement the moment they are in freedom, and sell their souls to vanity and dissipation.

A MODEL QUEEN.—The scrupulousness with which Victoria paid the debts of her father, (who was at one time so poor as to be unable to transport his family from Germany to England,) is not so well known as it deserves to be. The author of the *Women of Beauty* thus alludes to this trait in the Queen's character: One of the first measures of Victoria was to pay from her own private purse the remaining debts of her father—those which she and her mother had been unable by their united economies to liquidate. The people contrasted the Queen's conscientious application of her resources with the conduct of her grandfather, George III, under similar circumstances. His father, Frederick, Prince of Wales, left behind him numerous obligations, not one farthing of which did George, on coming to the throne, think proper to discharge.

DONE BROWN.—A very loquacious lady offered to bet her husband $50 that she would not speak a word for a week, "Done!" cried the delighted husband, instantly tabling the money, which the lady as soon grabbed and put in her pocket, observing very naively, that she would secure it until the bet was decided. "Why," said the husband, "I have won it already," and required her to fork over. "Not at all," said the lady; "you are mistaken in the time—I mean the week after I am buried!" The lady went a "shopping" that same afternoon, and the husband—well, nuf ced.

Varieties.

A GOOD LIFE.—How beautiful can time, with goodness, make an old man look.

THE TEST OF FRIENDSHIP.—There is nothing like a prison pavement to test our old friends upon.

A SUSPICIOUS MAN.—He'd search a pin cushion for treason, and see daggers in a needle-case.

THE SOFTER SEX.—A woman is like tar—melt her, and she will take any form you please.

Children are earthly idols that hold us from the stars.

Louis XIV., who was a slave to his physician, asked his friend Moliere what he did for his doctor. "Oh, sire," said he, "when I am ill I send for him. He comes: we have a chat and enjoy ourselves. He prescribes. I don't take it—and I am cured."

A gentleman, just married, told Foote he had that morning laid out three thousand pounds in jewels for his "dear" wife. "Yes," replied the wit, "she is truly your *dear* wife."

The tongue of the patient developes to physicians the disease of the body, and to philosophers the disease of the mind.

"Papa, have guns got legs?" "No." "How do they kick, then?" "With their breeches, my dear."

The best legacy a man can leave his children is the ability to take care of themselves.

A man is a fanatic when he thinks so exclusively of the other world as to become unfit to live in this.

A troubled mind is often relieved by maintaining a cheerful demeanor.

AUNT E—— was trying to persuade little Eddy to retire at sundown. "You see, my dear, how the little chickens go to rest at that time." "Yes, aunty," replied Eddy, "but the old hen

Advertisements.

AMY AND SMITH,
EAST TEMPLE STREET,
Next door south of Staines, Needham and Co.,

HAVING recently returned from the Eastern States, with a large and superior supply of TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.,

And being fully prepared with Tools, and first class mechanics, respectfully ask their old friends to call and see them and renew their patronage, and invite those who have not given their stock and mechanical skill a trial, to call and see them.

They likewise solicit the favorable attention of their friends, and the public in general, to their variety of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING;

as also to their choice collection of

GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c.,

to sell wholesale or retail, at low prices.

P.S.—The public are respectfully informed that the partnership formerly advertised between ourselves and Mr. Fuller was entirely an error. No such partnership ever existed; nor will we be in any way responsible for any of Mr. Fuller's transactions.

All payments, in money or otherwise, must be made to Dustin Amy or his personal order, as such only will receive our endorsement.

5-tf AMY & SMITH.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
JOHN C. TATTON

BEGS leave respectfully to return his thanks for the patronage extended to him during the past two years, and hopes by continuing to supply a first-rate quality of HATS, to merit an increase of patronage in the future.

Produce taken in exchange for Hats.

Wanted—Fox, Wolf, and Beaver Skins; also Wool, for which a good price will be given.

Give me a call, and encourage Home Manufactures.

Residence—14th Ward, 2nd door east of Court House. 25-tf.

NEW EXCHANGE STORE.

THE undersigned have opened an Exchange Store, at the old stand occupied by John Tobin, next door to Gilbert Clement's well known Store, where we will buy, sell, and exchange all kinds of Home Manufactures and Produce.

Baddley's Best Whiskey for Sale, wholesale and retail. BOWRING & CO.

G. S. L. City, April 20, 1860. 35-tf

PI-UTES ON THE MARCH!!!
MESSRS. SABIN, BEBEE & CO.,

BEG respectfully to inform their friends throughout the Territory of Utah, that they have established, and have in successful operation, at PAYSON, in Utah County,

A FIRST-CLASS
NAIL MANUFACTORY,
AN EXTENSIVE
MACHINE SHOP
TOGETHER WITH
BLACKSMITHING

in all its branches; and also a FURNITURE SHOP, on a large and superior scale. They are, therefore, fully prepared to promptly execute all orders for the erection and completion of Thrashing, Shingle, Sausage, Last, Comb, and Shoe Peg Machines, and all kinds of Machine work that may be required.

Every description of Furniture made to order.

Horses, mules and oxen shod on the shortest notice.

Waggons and Carriages made and repaired.

All kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood, and every description of Cooper Ware made to order.

Stock, Produce, &c., taken for pay, and cash not refused. 30-tf

WHO WILL EXCHANGE?

I HAVE 30 acres of Farming Land enclosed by itself, and under cultivation; together with a good dwelling house, which I will exchange for City property, cash, or stock.

For particulars, apply at the MOUNTAINEER office. 39-tf.

Boots, Boots, Boots!

I BEG leave to inform my friends, customers, and the public generally, that I have returned to my Old Stand, next door north of Goddard's Store. I have a large stock of Eastern Leather, of the first quality, which I am ready to manufacture into Boots and Shoes, or anything else in my line of business.

40-3m JOHN SWENSON.

SHEEP.

A FEW choice SHEEP for Sale. For information, apply at this office. 40-tf

E. MARTIN,
CARRIAGE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND HOUSE
PAINTER,
GILDER, &c.

ALL kinds of GRAINING and MARBLING neatly executed.

PUTTY,

Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Japan, &c., &c., for sale by retail.

THE BEST
PAINT SHOP,
IN THE TERRITORY,

In rear of DAFT'S STORE, East Temple Street. 41-tf

GLOBE
BAKERY,
Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.

RICHARD GOLIGHTLY

BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD

Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns, Abernethy, Wine, and dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.

Bread three times a week. 30-tf

Home Industry.
THE KNITTING FACTORY.

JAMES DOVE, grateful for past favors, solicits a continuation of public patronage at his stand, opposite Young and Irwin's, where all kinds of KNITTING is done with dispatch, unsurpassed in Utah.

G. S. L. City. 41-tf JAS. DOVE.

Cover your Heads with Home-Made Hats.

A NO. 1 HATTER can hear of a good situation by calling at the Mountaineer Office. One who would like to take an interest in a shop is preferred. 41-tf

CLAUDE CLIVE

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends that he yet holds forth at his OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET.

TAILORING DONE,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. A good supply of heavy CLOTHS, suitable for pants, always on hand.

Buckskin Pants, Coats, &c., made to order. Vest Patterns of the latest fashion.

Cutting done to order. CHARGES REASONABLE. If a fit you would have, call on

1-tf CLAUDE.

HAMMER & ANVIL.

THE undersigned has enlarged his premises at his old residence on SECOND SOUTH STREET, and is prepared as usual to fill promptly all orders for

BLACKSMITHING

in all its various branches.

Waggons and carriages ironed neatly and with a view to durability.

Ploughs made and repaired.

One of the best horse-shoers in Utah is employed, and in fact all the work done on the premises is performed in the best style.

34-tf HENRY STANDISH

H. STANDISH. J. L. STODDARD.

STANDISH & STODDARD.

A COMMODIOUS and extensive STABLING and LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT is kept by the above gentlemen at the old stand of Mr. Standish, on

SECOND SOUTH STREET,

Horses and mules, stabled, corralled, and fed by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

Horses, Mules, and Cattle on hand, for sale or exchange.

Saddle horses; Horses and Buggies, and Carriages to hire.

All kinds of grain and good hay purchased for cash and store pay. 34-tf

LOOK OUT.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Amy & Smith (or Dustin Amy, individually), either on note or book account, are hereby notified that all such notes and book accounts have been placed in the hands of W. I. Appleby, Esq., our attorney, for collection and settlement. All such persons are requested to call on him, and settle the same forthwith, and save cost.

AMY & SMITH,
37-tf DUSTIN AMY.

HATTING.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L City, one block north of Temple Block.

WANTED,

All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Saxony sheep and lamb's wool, fire wood, &c.

37-tf JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

E. G. ERICSEN

BEGS leave to state to his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his

Tailor's Shop,

to Robert Daft's Gunsmith Shop in Main Street, near the Post Office; at which place he will be most happy to attend to all business in his line.

All who patronize him may expect prompt attention and work of the finest finish. Having been professionally engaged in several of the capitals of Europe, he considers himself capable of executing work in the latest style of fashion.

All kinds of clothing cleaned. Stains, grease-spots, &c., removed; and old garments made to appear nearly equal to new.

Cutting as follows:—Coats, 30c.; Pants, 15c.; Vests, 15c. each. 33-tf

ATTENTION, EMIGRANTS!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the travelling public that they can rely upon finding a complete assortment of

OUTFITTING
GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Flour, Grain, &c.,

at their Store at MINERSVILLE, thirteen miles east of Fort Bridger; also, at their new RANCHE, at the crossing of the North Platte on the Cherokee Trail, two hundred and twenty five miles from Denver City.

MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.
April 10, 1860. 34 3m

Fire & Brimstone
A. C. PYPER

TAKES pleasure in presenting to the public a superior article of

HOME-MANUFACTURED
SULPHUR AND BRIMSTONE,

better than any imported from the States. For SALE at Messrs. NIXON, GODDARD, and A. TAYLOR & SON'S Stores, wholesale and retail.

Who will encourage Home Manufacture? 39-tf

THAT BEATS THE PONY EXPRESS!
THE TRAIN
OF
J. CALISHER & CO.,
Having arrived here from California in double quick time,

THEY would announce to the public of G. S. L. City and vicinity that they will open on to-day, June 16th, 1860, a large and

CHEAP VARIETY
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
FANCY GOODS;

consisting in part of Prints, Silk and Velvet Ribbons, Trimmings, Laces, Braids and Tapes; also School Books, Brass Kettles, Tin Ware, Boots and Shoes, and Clothing; also, a lot of the best Hoop Skirts.

To Country Merchants and Peddlers, a liberal discount will be allowed.

J. CALISHER & CO.,
43-tf next door to Irwin & Young's.

NOTHING NEW.

SELLING BELOW COST!
AT COST!
AT COST AND FREIGHT!

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.
EAST TEMPLE STREET,

WOULD respectfully return their thanks to their patrons for past favors, and now inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they make no pretensions to "SELL BELOW COST, AT COST, OR AT COST AND FREIGHT." But *give them a call, examine the quality of their*

GOODS,

COMPARE PRICES, and judge for yourselves who sells the cheapest.

A liberal discount made to Merchants from the Country, and to Farmers and Mechanics who purchase by the quantity.

EMIGRANTS
TO THE EAST OR WEST,

can be supplied, on short notice, with

Waggons, Teams, Provisions,

and everything necessary to complete an outfit for either, with punctuality and dispatch.

FAIRFIELD.

In connection with their house, in this city, they have a

Branch House,

established at

FAIRFIELD, CAMP FLOYD,

for the convenience of their southern friends, where they can be furnished with goods as cheap as in this city, and one of the firm is generally on hand to conduct the business at that place.

Great Salt Lake City, March 28, 1860 32-tf

NEW ARRIVALS!
GILBERT & GERRISH,

HAVE just received a LARGE STOCK of SUPERIOR SELECTED

MERCHANDISE.

The Assortments chosen expressly for the Utah Market.

THEY have marked their goods at the

LOWEST FIGURES,

and assure the public that they are prepared to, and will, successfully compete with any house in the Territory in quality and price.

☞ Country dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

3-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

Who wants a good Saddle and Harness?

I BEG leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I have constantly on hand all sorts of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS; also, SPANISH SPURS, and, in fact, everything in my line of business.

I still carry on the Boot and Shoe Trade, and take for pay produce, but not much cash.

Carriages neatly trimmed on the shortest notice. J. W. JENKINS.

Opposite Box's Store. 37-3m.

H. E. BOWRING,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,
Next door to the Post Office,

RETURNS thanks to the Public for their past liberal patronage; has constantly on hand SPANISH and SONORA SADDLES, Harness, Spanish Spurs, &c., &c. Cash and produce taken in exchange. 34-tf

JORDAN MILLS.

THE Proprietors of the above Mills respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and patrons, that they have thoroughly repaired and fitted up their mill in a manner not surpassed in the Territory. They are now prepared to attend to all business, in their line, entrusted to them.

To our old customers we return our thanks for past favors, and solicit their patronage again.

31-tf D. R. ALLEN & Co.

NEW STORE
AT
OGDEN CITY.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a large and well-selected stock of

MERCHANDISE,

in this city, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Queensware, Tinware, &c., &c., which he will sell LOW for cash.

Butter, Eggs, Flour and all kinds of grain taken in exchange for goods.

Call and see him. One block south of the Tithing Office. No trouble to show goods.

ISAAC BOWMAN.
Ogden City, June 1, 1860. 41-5t

STILL ON HAND.

OUR customers will still find us at the old Stand, ready to serve them with our fine and cheap

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.

We have a nice lot of

Straw, Tuscan, and Horse Hair
BONNETS,

With suitable

TRIMMINGS,

which we will sell cheap.

Summer Shawls, Light Dress Goods,

and a general variety of

DRY GOODS.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and Ready-Made Clothing.

Come and see us at the

NEW STORE.

ROGERS, SPROSHIRE & CO.
April 25, 1860. 34-tf

JAMES FERGUSON. SETH M. BLAIR.
FERGUSON & BLAIR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

NEW SADDLER'S SHOP.
A. CUMMING, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

ON East Temple Street, next door south of Gilbert and Gerrish's. Orders executed promptly and satisfactorily. Collars carefully fitted. Give me a call. 32-tf

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.

THE inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the several Wards, or the *News* and MOUNTAINEER Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.

It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.

EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop. 37-tf

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.

THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in

FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,

WHERE THEY ARE SELLING

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready Made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

JUDSON L. STODDARD,
THOMAS S. SMITH,
LEONARD G. RICE.
Farmington, Davis Co. 10-tf

NEW ARRIVALS
AT
J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

WE have just received from California one of the best assorted Stocks of

FANCY DRY GOODS

ever brought to this market; consisting in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNET RIBBONS,

Embroideries, Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Pat. Leather and Silk Belts, Hoop Skirts,

&c., &c.,

Which will be sold at our usual Low Prices. No trouble to show goods.

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

LADIES' FINE SHOES. A large assortment just received at KIMBALL & CO.'S.

TEA, TEA! A fine quality of Gunpowder and Young Hyson just received at 15-tf KIMBALL & CO.'S.

"THE DESERT SHALL BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE."

THE subscriber has a choice collection of SEEDS saved from those splendid flowers raised by him, and exhibited at the last Fair; which he now offers to the lovers of beauty and fragrance, upon reasonable terms. Among them may be found many of Flora's choicest treasures, such as Balsams, China and German Asters, beautiful Zinnias; Candytuft, various colors; Portulaca; Petunias; Coreopsis; French and African Marigolds; and many other choice kinds.

Also a splendid assortment of choice tame Rose Cuttings or Grafts; among them may be found the Queen of the Prairie; Superb Climber; Baltimore Belle; Persian Yellow; Madame Laffay; La Reine; Sydonia; Large White; Mrs. Elliott; Michigan Rose; Monsieur Rivers, &c.

Also, many choice vegetable seeds, raised from seed imported by me from the States last season; together with many other things in my line of business.

33-tf CHAS. H. OLIPHANT.

CHARLES KING,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,
CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,
EMIGRATION STREET.

REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

BEEF, BOOTS AND SHOES, IN EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT.

WE will take Wheat in exchange for Meat, at the same rates as we are now selling for cash.

We also have on hand BOOTS, SHOES, & LEATHER, which we will exchange for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, &c.

Call and see us at Mulliner's old Stand, on East Temple Street.

☞ Hides, Bark and Oil wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.

4-tf. CUMMINGS & JONES.

NEW STORE
AT
FAIRFIELD.

THE Undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the large and well-selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

formerly owned by Miller, Russell & Co., at Fairfield, Cedar county, U. T., at which place they will continue the wholesale and retail Dry Goods and Grocery Business.

Their stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
LIQUORS, &c., &c.,

all of which will be sold low, Cheap for Cash, or exchanged for flour, grain or good work cattle.

They have also purchased the entire lot of the well-known Russell, Major, & Waddle's Waggons in the Territory, and are now offering them for sale for cash, or any of the above mentioned articles.

George Goddard, G. S. L. City, is their authorized agent to make sales of waggons in that city, and they also have agents in Provo and Payson.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them by the people of this Territory, they ask for a continuance of the same.

STEWART & CO.
Fairfield, U. T., May 8, 1860. 38-tf

JOHN KAY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OFFICE—East Temple Street, at Residence.
1-tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 13th Ward opposite City Brewery. 4-tf

D. RICHARDSON, M.D.,
N. E. corner of West Temple, and 2nd South St.

I WILL wait upon all persons, in pursuit of health, who may favor me with a call. I keep constantly on hand a choice selection of medicine of the best quality for my practice; also Richardson's Concentrated Physical Jaundice Bitters, and Family Pills. They have no equal for the bilious attacks peculiar to this climate. They are put up by me, fresh every month. Every family in the country should keep on hand this valuable medicine, which is ready for use when needed; have these instead of the cheap, useless preparations that are palmed off on Utah, which have been put up twenty years ago.

Trusses, Abdominal and Uterine Supporters, and other instruments, on an improved plan, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri (falling down of the womb). Persons troubled with these weaknesses, will find it to their advantages to consult DR. RICHARDSON.

Cash, wheat, flour, butter, eggs, &c., taken in exchange. Don't forget to bring it along.

37-tf.

DENTAL ART.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and English TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.

JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Maker,
First house east of the Deseret Store,
4-tf G. S. L. City.

JAMES HAGUE,
GUN AND LOCK SMITH.
[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]

RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c., carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.

Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.

☞ Call and see me. 1-tf

SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!

WILLIAM DERR

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 10-tf

ATTENTION!
Utah Merchants and Traders.

BACHMAN & CO.,
(LOS ANGELES, CAL.),
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
LIQUORS, DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, AND GRAIN,

OFFER their LARGE ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

suitable for the UTAH MARKET, at Prices which cannot fail to ensure satisfaction.

26-6m

Fashionable Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.
THIRKILL & SPROAT

BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of this city that they still hold forth at their Old Stand, one door north of GEORGE GODDARD'S, East Temple Street; where they will keep a supply of GOODS, suitable for Coats and Pants, always on hand.

Fancy Buckskin Coats and Pants made to order. Also, a good supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand.

Cutting done. Terms reasonable. 40-tf

WM. S. GODBE

KEEPS constantly on hand a choice selection of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
AND
CHEMICALS,

of the best quality.

A full assortment of the well-known GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES, the extraordinary efficacy of which has been abundantly tested in this Territory.

A great variety of

Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps
Oils, Perfumeries, Combs,
Brushes, &c.

Indigo, Extract Logwood, Madder and other Dye Stuffs.

Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Nursing Bottles, Syringes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and Female Abdominal Supporters,
Of the best styles.

Fresh Baled Cultivated HOPS.

☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.

All kinds of Grain taken in payment.

BREWERY.

I can now offer the public an article of

Ale and Beer

that will compare favorably with any in the world.

WM. S. GODBE.

One door south of Drug Store, Main Street. 32-tf